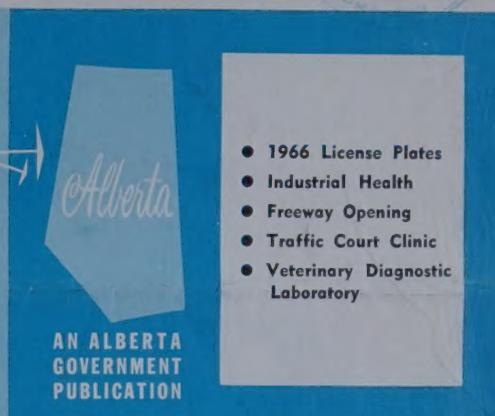
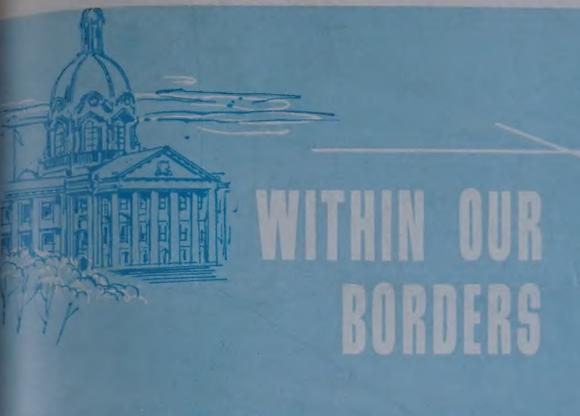


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LEGISLATIVE BUILDING,
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EDMONTON



JANUARY, 1966

PAVILION TO DISPLAY WESTERN RESOURCES AT EXPO '67

COMPLETION of design of the structure and display components of the Western Canada Pavilion at Expo '67 has been announced by the four Western Canadian provinces participating in the joint display. The exterior structure is a shape designed to represent the topography of western Canada, with foothills and mountains rising from the flat prairie, and falling off sharply to the Pacific Ocean.

As part of the design and also a structural component providing air circulation within the building, the top of the structure is left open. From this opening project the tops of 60 to 70 foot fir trees planted and growing in the floor of the Pavilion.

Exterior of the 12,000 square foot pavilion is clad in rough wood shales. There are no walls, as such. The whole roof structure rests lightly on low embankments, and entry to the display area within is by descending ramp reaching across a bridge.

Within the structure, passage of the viewer is through 10 different 'display capsules', each a self-contained unit and each portraying a resource of Western Canada and its development, and a small theatre. Almost all the resources shown in the displays reflect those found in each

of the western provinces. There are no political boundaries in the displays, but an emphasis on the social, resource and economic attributes of the west as a whole.

A unique approach has been taken to the displays. Each attempts to make the viewer feel that "he is there". Special effects of heat, wind control, temperature, smell and vibration or other physical sensations are utilized cleverly and effectively.

In the metal processing display, for example, the viewer on an overhead 'catwalk', feels the vibration of heavy machinery through the steel flooring and handrail, while blasts of hot air from the metal pouring ladles below rush past his upper body, and at the same time he can feel the 'cold' air from an open skylight above to complete the illusion of major heat differentials. Overall can be smelled the strong odors of hot metals.

Included in the display will be units referring to farming, manufacturing, steel and metals, food processing, potash mining, energy resources including petroleums and electricity, lumbering and forest products, and fishing.

While occasional pictures and supporting copy will be included in the display, the show

is in no sense a trade show. Not only is this contrary to the regulations of the Expo itself, but the presentation would be ineffectual against those of other major pavilions. Instead, a strong impression of the wealth and magnitude of western Canadian resources are left with the viewer.

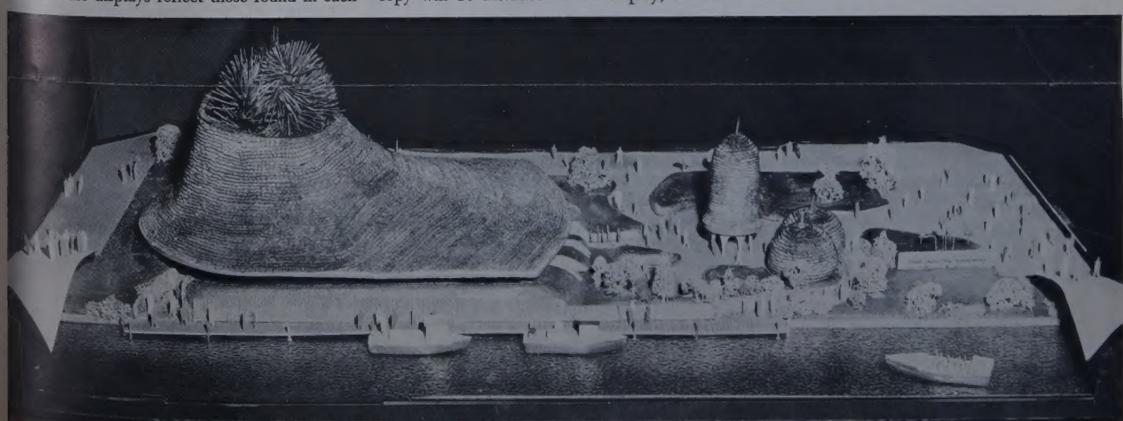
As much as possible of the display is being built in the west; western sculptors are engaged in some fabrication and western architects and engineers are responsible for construction and design. The whole unit was designed by Opus International, a Toronto firm.

Cost of the pavilion is approximately a million dollars with the cost being divided among the four western provinces and supported by assistance in material or finance by actively interested industrial groups.

It is expected that the Western Canada Pavilion will be the first to be finished on Ile Notre Dame at the Expo site.

Three smaller structures on the grounds will house washroom facilities and an information kiosk at which will be distributed literature supplied by Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The grounds will be landscaped and will include rocks and vegetation peculiar to the west.



A model of the Western Canadian Pavilion for Expo '67 shows the main building, open at the top to allow the tops of the fir trees to project; the three secondary structures and, floating on the canal in the foreground, fishing boats from the west coast.

Medical Detectives Solve Industrial Health Mysteries

MECHANICS in an underground car park and garage complained of headaches and nausea; a municipal authority was concerned over the possible incidence of silicosis amongst its street sweeping vehicle operators; an industrial plant wished to prevent its high noise level causing deafness to its operators. In each case, the Industrial Health Service of the Department of Public Health was called in to carry out an investigation.

The task of the Service is to identify, measure and recommend methods of controlling industrial influences noxious to the health and well-being of the worker. Investigations are essentially a collaboration between a doctor, a chemist and



To gather samples of air in a brass foundry, Dr. Buchwald of the Industrial Health Service attaches a personal air filter sampler to a worker's jacket.

Freeway Reduces Distance To Travel And Cost Per Mile

THE OPENING of the \$13,000,000 freeway from south of Leduc to its joining with the previously constructed freeway at Ponoka, will represent an estimated dollar saving to Alberta vehicle operators of \$2,260,000 in its first year of operation, according to the Alberta Department of Highways.

Two factors contribute to the savings involved. Most obvious is the fact that the new freeway is 3.9 miles shorter, saving 12,480 miles a day based on daily use by 3,200 vehicles. Slightly less obvious is the difference in vehicle operating costs on the two roads. It is cheaper per mile to operate a vehicle on a four-lane divided freeway than on a two lane highway. The elimination of stop-start motoring, changes of speed limit, overtaking accelerations, sharp curves, speed and control variables at population centers and a multitude of access points, contribute greatly to steady motoring with its accompanying vehicle wear benefits.

A further benefit will be the relieved road conditions for local users and population centers on the old highway.

The Alberta Department of Highways commends the contractors who completed the task during what has been an unfavourable season for highway construction. Rain during the early part of the year was responsible for the loss of 2,570 shifts in the overall provincial program, with



At the Industrial Health Services laboratory, a technician adjusts the polarograph equipment to identify and measure metal fumes gathered in air filter sampling.

an engineer, who trace physical symptoms to a chemical source and devise methods for its amelioration.

In the case of the car park, it was found that air heavily laden with carbon monoxide moved in a down-draught to the lower level garage where the mechanics worked. Recommendations were made for ventilation adjustments that would prevent this.

Dust on city streets was found to contain between 40 and 60% crystalline silica, the inhalation of which constituted a health hazard to the operators. Face masks and other remedial measures were proposed and are in the process of implementation.

Noise, an increasing health hazard, was

found to be at a high level at the industrial plant. Regular hearing tests for employees and steps to reduce the noise level have been put into operation.

The Industrial Health Service represents a branch of medicine in a new and challenging field. Continual change in industrial processes and raw materials presents a constant test of the service's ingenuity and skill. It can, with the co-operation of industry, do much to obviate stresses, problems and hazards that do, and will confront the industries and work force of Alberta. The resulting increase in working efficiency and productivity are benefits that will be reflected in our industrial health and wealth.

ROYAL BLUE ON WHITE COLOUR SCHEME ON ALBERTA LICENSE PLATES FOR 1966

NEW Alberta motor vehicle license plates, on sale March 1st, 1966, will retain the present white background but the letter and number colour will change from red to royal blue.

The two main factors influencing this decision are the ease of identification that the white background affords, and considerable economies possible in production costs by standardizing the basic background plate colour. During any current year it is very often necessary to order additional supplies of the current year license at a time when the following year plates are being manufactured. With a standard background colour the operation is more readily

performed as only the numeral colour is required to be changed.

First letters for the year will be "R", "X", and "Z". It is pointed out that although these letters are not intended as indication registration by geographical area, it does tend to work out this way due to the method by which the plates are originally ordered and distributed. Next year it will be found that many Edmonton vehicles will carry the letter "X", Calgary will have "T", points north on Highway 16 will carry the letter "Z" while points south will have "R". After the initial distribution, plates are issued as available and may bear no relation to location.

Vehicle registrations in the Province continue to show a steady increase and the comparative totals for the periods ending October 31st are as follows:

Private cars: 1964-393,068 1965-405,900
Commercial: 164,059 169,300
Motorcycles and Scooters: 7,616 8,100

Based on the trend provided by these figures the total order of plates placed with the Saskatchewan Gaol workshops amounts to 712,301. The odd one is the special plate made for the Lieutenant Governor, whose plate number will be "1966".

graded, base course and plant-mix miles falling short of the 1965 targets. Only the 205 mile seal coat program was fully completed.

Considerable recovery of shift deficits was possible during the fine late summer and fall, with the completion of the Leduc freeway beating the weather by a few days.

Work on the highways is now being progressively closed down. Grading and other work that can be economically done will continue until freeze up.

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Analyze Records Of Traffic Clinic To Aid Motorists

SINCE its inception in 1961, the Traffic Court Clinic sponsored by the Alberta Department of the Attorney General and conducted by the Alberta Safety Council has organized 130 courses involving a total of 1614 vehicle operators. The records maintained by the Clinic over the past four years are now undergoing analysis so that conclusions can be drawn outlining the problems facing the Clinic and its effectiveness in dealing with them.

The suggestion that such a clinic should be formed was proposed to the Attorney General's Department by the Junior Chamber of Commerce in June of 1961. Considerable research was carried out by interested authorities before the first course opened in the following November.

The Alberta Clinic has departed from the established format used by other authorities across Canada in several ways as the result of this research.

It was generally agreed that the vehicle operator who accumulates a disturbing record of minor traffic violations could probably pass any driving test without difficulty and satisfactorily demonstrate traffic and vehicle handling knowledge. The problem was to discover why, when handling a vehicle, knowledge already possessed was persistently disregarded.

Assuming that attitude rather than incompetence was the basic problem, it was decided that the Clinic would use teachers from the Public School Board with experience in psychology and counselling as its instructors, rather than traffic experts; the clinic would ask for voluntary attendance and be removed from police jurisdiction in every way; the classes of the course would be informal and of the group counselling type; and the costs of the courses would be financed by the Department of the Attorney General.

Reserve Supplies and Treatment Centres Help Assure Emergency Medical Services

ANTICIPATING the sudden and overwhelming demands that would be placed on provincial medical resources in the event of a national or local disaster, the Emergency Health Service of the Alberta Department of Public Health has successfully located reserve supplies of medical necessities in more than 20 widely scattered Alberta communities. Use of these supplies in times of emergency will help ensure proper medical treatment to all Albertans.

The Emergency Health Service is utilizing finances made available by the Federal Government to purchase the necessary drugs, medical and surgical instruments, furnishings and appliances to equip three types of emergency treatment centers. Suitable buildings, strategically located to give provincial coverage, are being selected as emergency treatment centers with the necessary equipment stored close at hand. Under these arrangements, a local school, for example, could become a 200-bed, three-operating theater emergency hospital within a few hours.

In addition to extra accommodation and equipment available to local services, additional medical personnel from city centers are on call to augment local staffs dealing with an emergency.

The dispersal of medical equipment and supplies outside the city centers also overcomes the problems presented by severe dislocation of those city centers. Under these circumstances city medical and nursing personnel will move out to alternative locations and the availability of large scale treatment will continue.

The second aspect of this advanced planning concerns training in the preparation and use of emergency facilities under simulated disaster conditions. In a recent exercise the General and Misericordia Hospitals in Edmonton co-operated with the Emergency Measures Organization to test the new concept of an Advanced Treatment Center. It was found that such a center could undertake large scale first aid treatment plus minor and major surgery in the event of an emergency.

Course attendance is through recommendation by City Magistrates or the Driver Review Board on the basis of an offender's previous driving record. Classes, limited to 15, meet one night a week for four weeks with the same instructor so that the maximum informality and personal acquaintance can be achieved.

Preliminary review of the records indicates that the basic problem as evaluated by the Clinic originators was the correct one. The most common complaint of participants is that they are subject not so much to bad driving habits as victimisation by the police. It is not surprising therefore that the meeting on the third evening of each course has proved to be the most popular and most effective. On this evening a police sergeant from the local force presents himself to

answer these charges. With course participants free to say exactly what they feel and a police officer in the same position, a hard hitting verbal exchange ensues that normally runs the class an hour overtime. The invaluable improvement this brings to the relationship between the police and the traffic offenders concerned has proved to be one of the most successful features of the course.

In many cases it is felt that there has been no improvement in attitude. In others, the success of the course on subsequent driving records has been considerable. It is hoped that the analysis of the records will produce common denominators to both groups. This will enable the Traffic Court Clinic to review and adjust where necessary its programmed attack against "the accident that need never happen."

Veterinarians in Southern Alberta Now Served By Modern Laboratory Offering Wide Services

VETERINARIANS in the area south of Calgary and the Trans-Canada Highway are availing themselves of the services offered by the newly opened Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory of the Alberta Department of Agriculture in Lethbridge.

In the first two months of operation, the lab received more than 120 animal and 30 poultry submissions. These included cattle suffering from shipping fever (pneumonia); pigs with parasitic and bacterial diseases; sheep suffering from pneumonia and alimentary tract upsets; chinchilla, wild fowl, and a number of pet dogs and cats. Oat hay or grass was also submitted for inspection for nitrate poisoning, and some parasites were sent in for identification.

Most submissions were by veterinarians enquiring as to the specific nature of the disease from which the animal was suffering. These submissions took the form of organs, complete carcass, or the living animal. The laboratory is fully equipped to do complete examinations. These include autopsies on carcasses, bacteriological and histopathological procedures and, if necessary, identification of parasites.

In the bacteriological laboratory, if harmful bacteria are disclosed by an examination, a culture is developed and sensitivity tests are run to determine which antibiotic is most effective. These results are reported to the veterinarians in the area so they may treat any further



In the animal-holding area of the Lethbridge Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, Veterinarian-In-Charge Dr. W. N. Harris examines a pig suspected of disease.

cases which appear. In the histopathology department, sections are prepared for microscopic examination within 48 hours of receipt of the carcass.

In some cases where the cause of the disease is not discovered by laboratory tests, a team will, with the co-operation of the veterinarian

involved, visit the farm from which the animal came.

Present staff at the Lethbridge Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory is one veterinary pathologist and five technical and service personnel. The second veterinarian will join the staff January 1, 1966.

1966 Alberta Legislature To Be Opened Feb. 17th By New Lieut.-Governor

THE PEOPLE of Alberta will learn the proposed program of legislation which will be presented by their government during the 1966 session when His Honour, the new Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, J. W. Grant MacEwan, makes the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Third Session of the 15th Legislature of the Province of Alberta.

Traditional ceremonies marking the opening of the session will begin at 3 p.m., Thursday, February 17. There will be 63 members of the Legislative Assembly present, 59 Social Credit, three Liberal and one Coalition.

PLANNED SELECTION PREVENTS PROBLEMS OF LAND DRAINAGE

TO HELP PREVENT future problems of land drainage and flood control, the Water Resources Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture is working closely with the Department of Lands and Forests in the selection and preparation of acreage being opened for settlement in the province.

It is the responsibility of the Water Resources Branch to advise on the suitability of the area selected for settlement in regard to drainage, and to carry out any necessary water control measures before the land is occupied. This co-ordinated planning to prevent problems which may result from the settling of the land, road construction and agricultural development minimizes changes in the natural pattern of the area and provides water control while maintaining hydrological balance. The preventive actions carried out before the land is opened also help to eliminate later costly remedial measures.

Any changes necessary in established water flow are planned in such a manner as to disrupt the natural pattern as little as possible. Drainage is laid out to fit in with the actual watershed wherever it is feasible. Where the opportunity presents itself, natural areas are left downstream to retard the run-off balance and strips of land on each side of natural water-courses are preserved to prevent the erosion of the banks

DAILY TELEVISION SHOW PERFECT VEHICLE FOR DISPENSING FARM INFORMATION

EVERY WEEKDAY, from 12:30 to 12:40 p.m., farmers throughout the Lethbridge area are brought up to date on various phases of farm activity through a television program organized and conducted by some 30 District Agriculturists, District Home Economists and specialists from the Alberta Department of Agriculture. The only daily program of its type in the province, the sustaining telecast from CJLH-TV is now in its second year and has proved to be an effective medium for dispensing timely information.

The format and procedures of the program are decided upon by a committee consisting of a District Home Economist; two District Agriculturists; and representatives of the Colonization Branch; the Farm Economics Branch; and the Federal Research Station. The committee works out a schedule of broadcasts which will be timely and suited to the problems of the season and chooses a basic theme for each week, such as beef cattle production, farm management and 4-H.

The basic theme is again divided into sections for each day, and an expert on that particular aspect of agriculture is assigned to do the program. A typical week's programming was that devoted to dairying, during which an Agricultural Extension Engineer spoke on an upcoming dairy production school; a District Agricul-

ture hosted a program on herd improvement and testing service; a Dairy Branch Inspector conducted a show on sanitation and quality; and dairy cattle nutrition was the subject of another District Agriculturist.

Every Friday is "ladies' day" on the television and the District Home Economists take over. Their programs are on subjects of interest to the farm wife such as household safety, Christmas plants, homemaking, 4-H projects and family financing.

In addition to personnel of the Department of Agriculture Extension Branch, specialists in a variety of fields may appear on the program to handle specific problems, such as irrigation, building and colonization. Occasionally, films taken in the field are used to illustrate case histories or provide samples.

The program contains no commercial announcements or credits.



John G. Calpas, District Agriculturist at Taber, discusses production records on one of the daily noon-hour telecasts.

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"Within Our Borders" is a publication designed to acquaint the people of the Province with the administration of the Alberta Government.

There are no restrictions in the republishing of any material but a credit line would be appreciated.

Notice of change of address should be accompanied by the mailing address on the front of this issue. No charge is made for "Within Our Borders" and new readers are invited to forward their name and address to "Within Our Borders," Room 245, Highways Building, Edmonton.

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Coming Events

During the coming year Alberta will be the scene of many events of provincial, national and international interest. Within Our Borders is pleased to list these in its Coming Events column. Information should be forwarded to Within Our Borders, Room 245 Highways Building, Edmonton.

JANUARY

1-21	Takao Tanabe Paintings—University of Alberta	Edmonton
5-7	Annual Home Improvement and Idea Show	Lethbridge
10-11	Annual Convention of the Alberta Co-op Seed Processors Limited	Edmonton
11-16	Ice Capades	Edmonton
12-14	Federation of Agriculture Convention	Red Deer
13-15	Alberta Liberal Provincial Leadership Convention	Calgary
14-15	Lions' Midwinter Conference Meeting	Red Deer
15	Willow Valley Trophy Club Judging Day	Lundbreck
16-18	Alberta Tourist Association	Red Deer
19-21	All Saints Cathedral Friendship Guild presents "A Man for all Seasons"	Edmonton
20-22	Hog Growers' Association Convention	Red Deer
20-23	Alberta Retail Implement Dealers' Association Y.M.C.A. Week	Edmonton

26	O.A.V.C. Annual Fall Alumni Dance	Olds
26-27	Alberta Emergency Measures Convention	Red Deer
28	The John Howard Society Fifth Winter Institute	Edmonton
29	"A Man for all Seasons"—Memorial Centre	Red Deer
31-Feb. 2	9th Annual Western Canada Farm Safety Conference	Edmonton
31-Feb. 18	Prize Winning American Prints—University of Alberta	Edmonton

FEBRUARY

3-5	Jolliffe Dance Festival	Lethbridge
3-5	Alberta Veterinarian Convention	Red Deer
4-6	International Collegiate Ski Meet	Banff
9-13	Muk-Luk Mardi Gras	Edmonton
12-13	Alberta and N.W.T. Jaycees Meeting	Calgary
20-21	Alberta Credit Granters' Association Convention	Lethbridge
28-March 18	Wallhangings—University of Alberta	Edmonton